National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)





Saunders County, Nebraska

Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps

CCO Meeting

February 12, 2015





Agenda

- Introductions and Roles
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Goals of NFIP
- Flood Study for portions of Saunders County
- Flood Mapping Process
- Flood Insurance
- Questions





Introductions

NDNR

- Katie Ringland Project Manager/Engineer

- John Callen State NFIP Coordinator

FEMA

- Shandi Teltschik FEMA NFIP Coordinator





Federal & State Roles

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - Administers the NFIP
 - Produces maps that identify community flood risks
 - Region VII in Kansas City, MO
- Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)
 - Coordinates an overall program aimed at addressing the wise use of land that is subject to flooding
 - Provide technical assistance to communities, state agencies, federal agencies, and the public on floodplain management
 - Identify and delineate floodplains and floodways
 - Provide state coordination for the National Flood Insurance Program
 - Provide technical assistance and coordinating federal funding to communities for the development of local hazard mitigation plans





What is the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)?

The NFIP is a federal program:

- Established with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968
- Enables property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as protection against flood losses
- Participation is voluntary and based on an AGREEMENT between local communities and the Federal Government

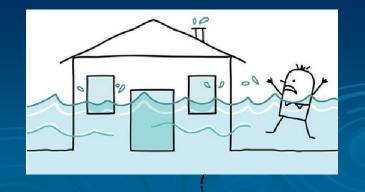
AGREEMENT: The Federal Government makes flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses, and the community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce flood risk to new construction in floodplains





NFIP Goals

- Reduce the loss of <u>life</u> and <u>property</u> caused by flooding
- Reduce rising disaster relief <u>costs</u> caused by flooding
- Short range goal is to provide flood insurance
- Long range goal is to encourage <u>wise</u> development in flood hazard areas







Accomplishing NFIP Goals

- Publish flood maps <u>identify</u> risk
- Educate the public on their own risk
- Provide federally-backed flood <u>insurance</u> coverage
- Encourage wise development in flood-prone areas





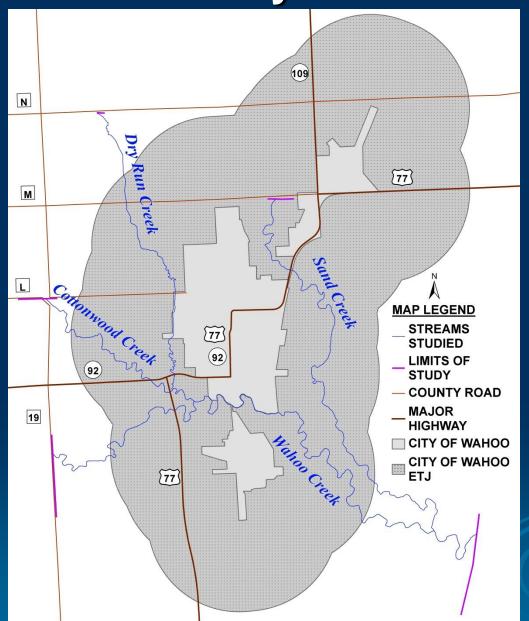
Advanced Study - Wahoo

- Flood Study Hydrology and Hydraulics
 - Updates developed by NDNR
 - Based on more current data than current effective study
- Updated Floodplains Determined & Mapped
 - Based on technical flood study data
 - Floodways, 1% annual chance, & 0.2% annual chance
- Floodplains Mapped on Accurate Topography (LiDAR)
 - Accurate to 7 Inches





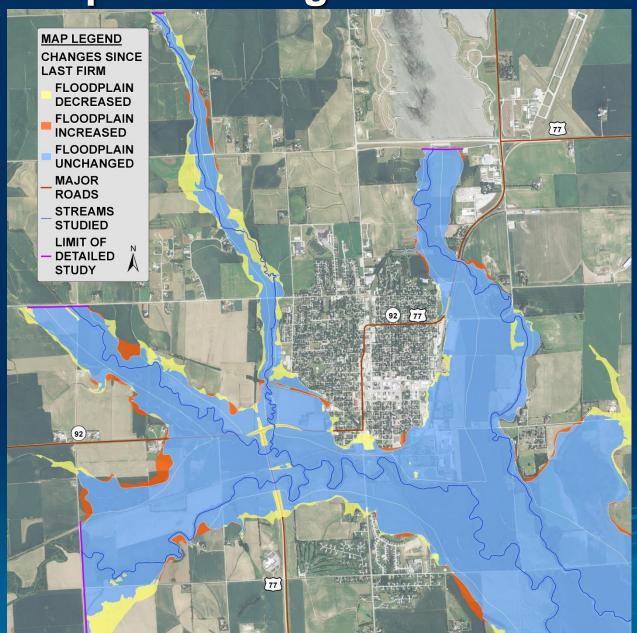
Flood Study Overview







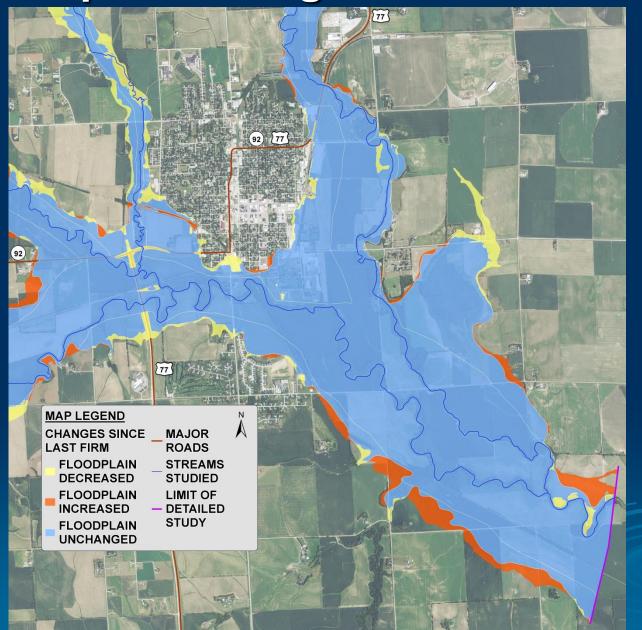
Floodplain Changes Since Last FIRM







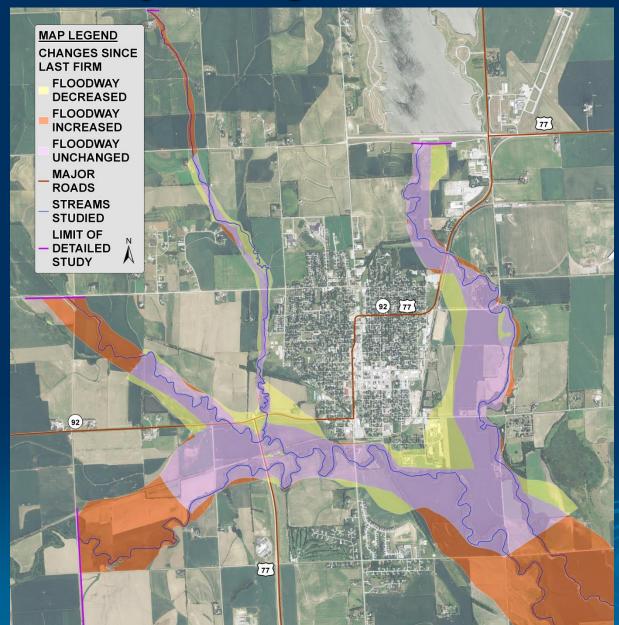
Floodplain Changes Since Last FIRM







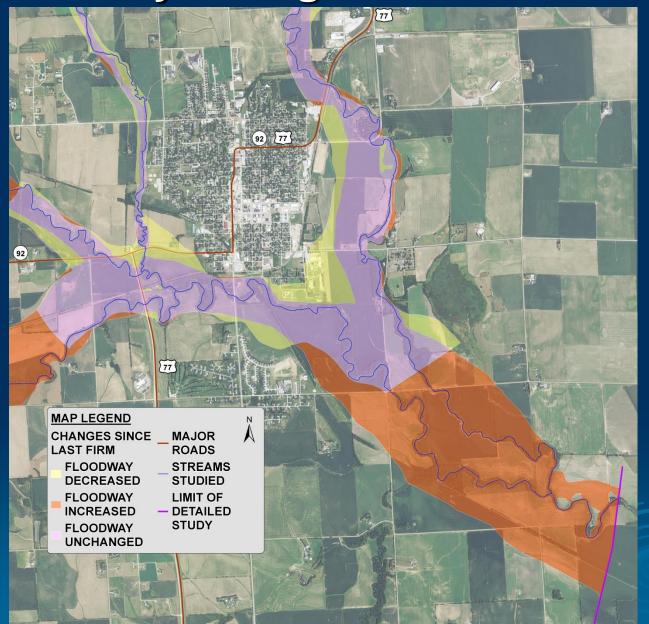
Floodway Changes Since Last FIRM







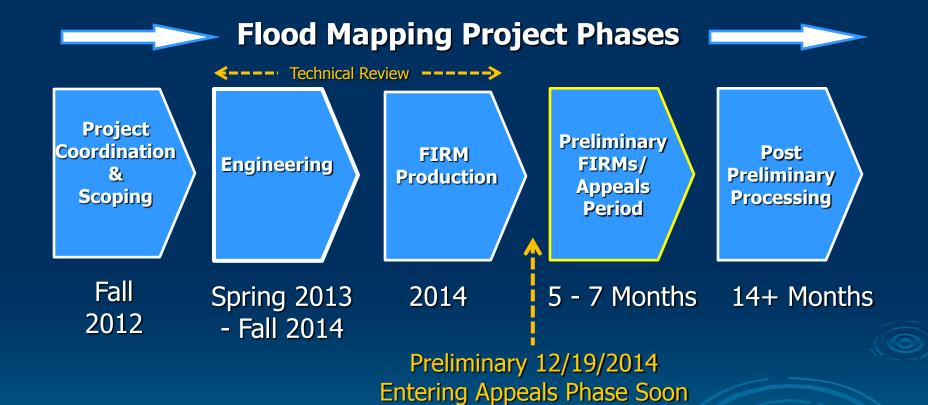
Floodway Changes Since Last FIRM







Flood Mapping Process Project Timeline



Timeline is approximate: Will vary per project





Remaining Project Schedule

Post-Preliminary Processing

Community Review and Final Meeting Publication In Federal Register Appeals
Period
(Announced in
Local
Newspaper)

Appeals Period
Resolution & Issue
Letter of Final
Determination

Compliance
Period
(Map panels
adopted
by ordinance)

Revised panels become effective

30-45 Days

45-60 Days

90 Days

100-120 Days

6 Months





Appeal/Comment Process

Comments

- Referring to base map feature changes
- Provide new base map features

Appeals

- Must relate to SFHA boundaries, SFHA zone designations, BFEs or floodways. Otherwise they are not considered appeals.
- Alternative analysis must be provided with an appeal.
- All analysis and data submitted must be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer or Licensed Land Surveyor, as appropriate.
- Must be submitted through the local community
- Must be submitted during the 90-day window





Appeals Process

Scientific Resolution Panel

- Described in Procedure
 Memorandum # 58
- Available after FEMA and community engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually-acceptable resolution of an appeal
- Independent third party review of the appellant's information



Fact Sheet

November 1 2010

Scientific Resolution Panels

FEMA's new Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) process reinforces FEMA's commitment to work with communities to ensure the flood hazard data depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) is built collaboratively using the best science available.

Flood hazards are constantly changing, and as such, FEMA regularly updates FIRMs through several methods to reflect those changes. When changes to the FIRMs are met with conflicting technical and scientific data, an independent third party review of the information may be needed to ensure the FIRMs are updated correctly. The Scientific Resolution Panel will serve as the independent third party.

Who can request an SRP?

A community, Tribe or political entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction can request FEMA use the SRP when conflicting data are presented. Chief Executive Officers or authorized community representatives must make or endorse the SRP request if they did not develop or propose the conflicting technical data.

When can communities request an SRP?

A community can request an SRP if it has:

- Not received a Letter of Final Determination (LFD);
- Submitted an appeal or protest during the 90-day appeal period with scientific or technical data resulting in different flood hazards than those proposed by FEMA;
- Allowed at least 60 days of community consultation with FEMA (but no more than 120 days)

Additionally, a community that has received a FEMA-issued resolution letter and has not exercised the SRP process will have 30 days from the issuance of the letter to request an SRP. Communities that have submitted appeals or protests, but as of November 1, 2010 have not received an LFD, will have until January 15, 2011, to request an SRP.

Independent Panel Sponsor

The SRP process is managed by the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS), a non-profit organization independent from FEMA. NIBS will act as the Panel Sponsor, coordinating the SRPs, ensuring that proper regulations and procedures are employed and maintaining a cadre of experts from which Panel members are selected.

Panel Member Selection

For each appeal or protest, an SRP (or Panel) of three or five members will be convened. Panel members are technical experts in surface water hydrology, hydraulics, coastal engineering, and other engineering and scientific fields that relate to the creation of Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Insurance Studies throughout the United States.

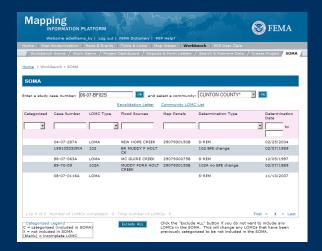
"FEMA's mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards."

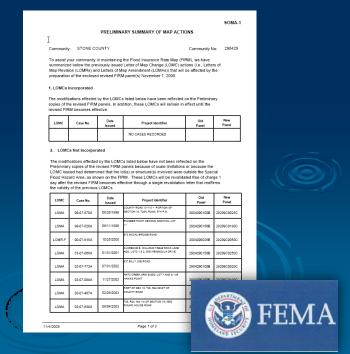




SOMA – Summary of Map Actions

- The Summary of Map Actions is a document produced by FEMA which describes how the previously issued Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) will be affected by the preparation of the revised DFIRMs.
- They can be categorized in one of the following ways:
 - Incorporated shown on new FIRM
 - Not Incorporated will be revalidated
 - Superseded not revalidated
 - Re-evaluated will be re-evaluated when new map goes effective







SOMA Community Status - Effected Communities

	LOMCs Incorporated (still valid)	LOMCs Not Incorporated (still valid)	LOMCs Superceded (no longer valid)	LOMCs To Be Re-evaluated
Saunders County	1	1	0	0
Wahoo	1	8	0	1

^{*}Weston, Ithaca, Colon, and Mead are not shown because their floodplains have not been changed. Only the panel numbers will change on any LOMC's for these communities.





Local Official Responsibilities

- Review Preliminary DFIRM panels, FIS Report and submit comments to FEMA
- Work with Mapping Contractor to resolve any appeal issues
- Provide outreach materials and links to citizens upon request
- Make wise land use decisions that support good floodplain management
- Consider Joining the National Flood Insurance Program
 - Encourage residents to take advantage of flood insurance
- NFIP Participating Communities:
 - Update Floodplain Management Ordinances
 - Adopt the new DFIRMs





Floodplain Management – Ordinance Update and Adoption

Per the Code of Federal Regulations, communities have 6 months from the date of the Letter of Final Determination to update the local floodplain management ordinance. This is the same 6 months prior to the effective date of the FIRM.

	Current Level of Regulations	New Level of Regulations
Saunders County	60.3 (D)	60.3 (D)
Wahoo	60.3 (D)	60.3 (D)

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Floodplain Development

- Permit required for development located in mapped SFHA
- Lowest floor (including basement) of any new or substantially improved structure must be located 1 ft above BFE
- In "floodway" portion of flood plain:
 - Prohibit development that would result in additional obstruction of flood flows and increase in 1 percent annual chance flood stage
- Letters of Map Change (e.g., LOMA)





Flood Insurance

- Mandatory flood insurance purchase in 1% annual chance floodplain areas (Zone A & Zone AE)
- No mandatory flood insurance purchase in 0.2% annual chance floodplain areas. (Zone X, shaded Zone X)
- Current Scenario
 - Preferred Risk Policies (PRPs)
 - Grandfathering of Flood Insurance Rates





NFIP Reform

- Biggert-Waters NFIP Reform Act of 2012
 - Enacted July 6, 2012
 - NFIP to become actuarially sound
 - Phase-out of subsidies and discounts

- Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014
 - Enacted March 21, 2014
 - Scaled back premium increases on subsidized policies for primary residential structures





Flood Insurance

IF MAPS SHOW	THESE INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS, OPTIONS, AND SAVINGS APPLY
Change from low or moderate flood risk to high risk	Flood insurance is mandatory. Flood insurance will be federally required for most mortgage holders. Insurance costs may rise to reflect the high risk.
Change from high flood risk to low or moderate risk	 Flood insurance is optional, but recommended. The risk has only been reduced, not removed. Flood insurance can still be obtained, at lower rates. 20-25% of all flood insurance claims come from low- to moderate-risk areas. Conversion offers savings. An existing policy can be converted to a lower-cost Preferred Risk Policy.
No change in risk level	No change in insurance requirements. Property owners should talk to their insurance agent to learn their specific risk and take steps to protect their
	property and assets.





Community Status Insurance and Participation - Effected Communities

	Participation Since	Current Number of Policies**
Saunders County	12/1/1978	485 (353 A-zone)
Wahoo	12/1/1977	11 (9 A-zone)





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^{**}as of 1-26-2015

Break Out Session



- Review and Individual Questions
 - Maps
 - NFIP
 - Map Adoption





Questions?

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All meeting materials will be uploaded and available for download at NDNR's Floodplain Management Website

<u> http://dnr.nebraska.gov</u>



